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COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES FOR 1984

REPORT

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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
U.S. SENATE

AND

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The "New Order" Government, which came to power in 1966 in the wake of an abortive, Communist Party-backed coup, has its authority concentrated in a small group of active duty and retired military officers and civilian technocrats acting under the leadership of President Soeharto within the context of a limited Parliamentary system. Emerging from a period of sharp internal political conflict and economic chaos 20 years ago, the Government gives priority to economic development, stability, and equity and has been generally successful in these areas.

With a wide diversity of ethnic, social, linguistic and religious groups, successive Indonesian governments have faced the need to create a national identity and develop a governing system which can accommodate this diversity while maintaining national unity. In meeting this challenge, the Soeharto regime has made Pancasila the national social and political ideology and the centerpiece of its political program. Pancasila consists of five principles: belief in one supreme God, belief in a just and civilized humanity, nationalism, democracy, and social justice. Government based on it emphasizes harmony and the traditional Indonesian process of consultation and consensus as a major element in decision-making.

Indonesia has a "mixed economy" with the state involved in nearly all sectors. Ethnic Chinese Indonesian citizens are heavily represented in the modest but increasingly active private sector. Indonesia's national ideology and five-year economic plans stress improved social welfare for all without discrimination. Indonesia has experienced remarkable economic growth over the past decade, with just under five percent real growth in 1984, despite continuing weakness in demand and prices for oil, its major foreign exchange earner.

During 1984, the anti-crime campaign of summary killings of suspected criminals significantly decreased and came to a virtual halt by the end of the year. It is widely believed that elements of the Government were involved in this campaign. Top government officials made conflicting statements about government involvement; some denying it and others suggesting criminals were engaged in "gang warfare."

The unsettled security situation in East Timor persisted through the year with renewed allegations of human rights problems in the province. International humanitarian groups continued to have some access, as did some diplomats, but foreign journalists and others were blocked from visiting. Repatriation and family reunions of East Timorese continued with virtually all persons who had registered allowed to depart. By the end of the year, the Atauro Island detention facility population dropped below one thousand, with the provincial government determined to return the remainder to their homes as soon as conditions allow.

There were also security disturbances in Irian Jaya early in the year, leading to the flight into Papua New Guinea of approximately 10,000 Indonesians. Bilateral negotiations for the return of the border-crossers continued through much of the year. Security officials, meanwhile, sought to curb the activities and limit the influence of small, unorganized dissident groups in the province.

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RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Political Killing

Begun in late 1982 and peaking in 1983, an anti-crime campaign including covert, summary executions of suspected criminals tapered off and virtually stopped in 1984. Initially, the campaign responded to a sharp increase in violent crime, especially on Java, and the inability of the police, public prosecutors and courts to deal with the problem. In 1983, several high government officials acknowledged a role by security elements in the anti-crime campaign known as "mysterious killings."

In early 1984 the Foreign Minister, among others, denied summary executions were carried out as a matter of government policy. The Armed Forces Commander and other officials suggested many victims were killed in "inter-gang" fighting following a police crackdown on the underworld. Others claimed criminal groups mimicked the earlier official campaign to settle scores or to eliminate suspected police informers. In addition, some observers thought murders might be made to look like "mysterious killings" and thereby divert attention from the murderers.

Although press reporting on killings remained banned, several sensationalist dailies through the first half of the year carried regular stories of unidentified male corpses, often tattooed, found shot, stabbed, beaten, or strangled. There is no verifiable or reliable estimate of the total number of victims in 1984, but the total is significantly lower than the 4,000 estimated for 1983. In spite of suggestions that summary executions of criminals might be reserved as an official policy option, there was a perceptible drop in killings and an apparent end to the campaign before the end of the year.

Despite occasional claims that persons were killed for their political activities or views, no reliable evidence came to light to substantiate such claims. Most of those killed were persons with reputations for violent crime.

Meanwhile, measures were instituted to improve recruitment, training, and performance of police and to boost the quality and responsiveness of criminal justice organizations. Officials acknowledged that concrete results of these efforts might not be evident for several years.

In other areas, government officials noted some members of the Fretilin insurgency in East Timor refused to surrender out of fear they would be killed by government forces. As a matter of policy, the Government continued to offer amnesty to surrendering Fretilin members, although some faced criminal prosecution for crimes such as murder, arson, or theft, committed as members of the insurgency. Sentences for those convicted were relatively light. Captured Fretilin personnel and detainees are now tried in civil, not military, courts and are provided with counsel. A number have been released for lack of evidence.

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In addition, there were allegations some adherents of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) in Irian Jaya were summarily executed. In a widely-publicized case, a Cenderawasih University official accused of supporting the OPM died after being arrested and allegedly trying to escape. Although some groups outside Indonesia claimed the escape story was a ruse to cover up his killing by the Government, reliable accounts indicate that he was shot after escaping from detention and while attempting to join his family in Papua New Guinea. Evidence of significant casualties resulting from Indonesian security operations is unavailable.

As a matter of policy, members of both the Fretilin and OPM insurgencies attack and have killed government officials and local residents loyal to the Government. In March 1984, for example, OPM elements killed several Indonesian officials in Irian Jaya and kidnapped the Swiss pilot of a missionary aircraft. They released the pilot after demanding, but not receiving, a substantial ransom. Fretilin policy also involves burning of houses or villages of persons supporting the Government. These Fretilin actions reportedly have alienated many civilians and further reduced its popularity.

b. Disappearance

Human rights groups both inside and outside Indonesia received reports of alleged disappearances during 1984. In many cases, follow-up efforts indicated that those alleged to have disappeared had been taken into custody by government authorities with powers to arrest or detain persons without informing families or attorneys. In East Timor, international humanitarian organizations have played an important role in tracing missing persons and advising families of their whereabouts. As a result of a new round of troubles in East Timor beginning in late 1983, there were new allegations of disappearances. Because of ongoing security disturbances during 1984, it was often difficult to determine if such persons had been arrested or detained, had fled to the forests, or had been killed either by officials or by Fretilin insurgents.

c. Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Government policy discourages torture and cruel punishment of prisoners, but cases of cruel treatment of prisoners are reported from time to time in the press and elsewhere. When cases come to light, offending police and other authorities often are disciplined. In an effort to reduce such incidents, top government security officials have instituted a long-term program to recruit and train better educated personnel.

There have been allegations of torture during interrogation of prisoners in areas of continuing security disturbances, such as East Timor and Irian Jaya. No conclusive evidence has come to light to suggest torture is employed in these areas as a matter of policy.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

The December 1981 Criminal Procedures Code [Kuhap] contains protections against arbitrary arrest and detention and specifies the right of prisoners to legal counsel and notification of family members. The provisions of the Kuhap

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are honored more often in urban areas than in small towns or remote provinces, in large part because of a shortage of trained trial lawyers and the weakness or absence of legal and human rights associations in remote areas. Indonesian law does not specifically include rights of "habeas corpus."

Martial law, declared in 1957, has never been lifted. Under special emergency provisions instituted in 1966, a military organization, the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order [Kopkamtib], has wide powers to detain and interrogate persons thought to endanger national security. These special arrest powers supersede the Kuhap protections and apply particularly to cases of suspected subversion, sabotage, secession, or corruption. At mid-year, the Minister of Justice ordered the release of 69 vagrants illegally detained in Jakarta's Pondok Bambu facility. The Minister claimed Kopkamtib had no authority to arrest and detain persons, whose offenses were, at worst, misdemeanors.

According to reports during 1984 from the press and human rights groups, military authorities continued to arrest some persons believed to be involved in subversive or secessionist activities. In some cases, persons detained are not allowed to contact their families or lawyers, although they usually are permitted to communicate after a period of days or weeks.

Many of those detained for subversion are suspected Muslim extremists believed to have instigated or participated in illegal anti-government acts. In addition, others have been detained in connection with civil unrest, including riots, bombings and circulation of anti-government pamphlets. Most of these are charged with criminal code violations, although a dozen or more well-known Muslim preachers being held near Jakarta are charged with subversion.

While precise estimates of the number of persons detained without trial are unavailable, human rights observers believe there may be as many as 500 throughout Indonesia, including Aceh, East and Central Java, and Irian Jaya.

During 1984 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) made a series of "protection" visits to places of detention in East Timor. The results of ICRC "protection" visits are not a matter of public record. Their representatives meanwhile continue to seek unfettered access to all detained persons during such visits.

Many East Timorese detained in earlier years were tried in civilian courts this year. Represented by government-provided civilian attorneys and charged with criminal code violations, seventy persons were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from one to eighteen years. Several dozen other persons were tried and acquitted, while prosecutors released still others for lack of evidence.

Since 1981, Indonesian authorities have used Atauro Island off the coast of mainland East Timor as a detention facility for Timorese suspected of supporting, or of having family members fighting with, Fretilin. The number of Timorese detained on Atauro peaked at about 4,000 in the second half of 1982. Beginning in late 1982 and continuing through 1984, the provincial government has resettled detainees on the main island. Several hundred persons were resettled to their homes

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in June 1984, with another 600 returned to the Ainaro area in late October. Another 200 to 300 were scheduled to return to their homes before the end of the year leaving fewer than 1,000 detained persons on Atauro, mainly from the Viqueque area. Government officials are committed to resettling these persons to their homes as soon as possible and closing the Atauro facility. In the meantime, the ICRC and Indonesian Red Cross continue to have regular access and provide nutritional and medical assistance to detainees.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

Indonesia's criminal justice system lacks the number of courts, judges, prosecutors, and police needed to cope with the increase in crime in recent years. Accordingly, there are sometimes lengthy delays in scheduling trials. Trials are conducted by a three-judge panel which hears evidence, decides guilt or innocence, and assesses punishment. Although the right of appeal is not absolute, it is observed in most cases; most court sessions are open and most defendants have access to counsel.

It is widely believed that political interference and corruption exists in the Indonesian legal system. In criminal proceedings, defendants are sometimes able to buy their way out of prosecution at various stages of the proceedings. In civil cases, court decisions are sometimes influenced by the payment of bribes. In response to these abuses, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice have directed disciplinary action be taken against officials involved in corrupt activities and have sought to increase salaries and benefits for judicial officials, with the aim of reducing the incentive for corruption.

Some Indonesian legal figures regard persons held for subversion as political prisoners, including those sentenced to prison through trial procedures. They believe Kopkamtib is extra-constitutional and therefore has no legal powers of arrest or the right to hand persons over for trial. Some of the detained persons clearly participated in acts of violence; others have been convicted for expressions of anti-government or separatist sentiment. Although the Government has not announced data on the number of persons convicted and serving sentences for subversion, one reliable estimate suggests there may be several hundred such prisoners.

Amnesty International contends persons tried and convicted for participation in the abortive 1965 Communist coup and for association with the Indonesian Communist Party failed to receive fair trials and should be considered "political prisoners." There are about 250 such prisoners. Indonesian authorities have permitted visits to these prisoners by the ICRC, which normally urges they be assured rights accorded other prisoners, including the right of appeal and routine remission of sentences.

f. Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

Judicial warrants for searches are required except for suspected subversion, economic crimes, and corruption. In some instances, forced or surreptitious entry by security agencies has been alleged. Both local and international telephone calls by some persons are probably monitored by

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government security agencies. Although, in general, correspondence is not monitored, all letter mail to and from East Timor is subject to official scrutiny.

Permits are required for the import of foreign publications and video tapes. Some foreign newspapers and magazines, especially from Australia, cannot be imported. Foreign publications which do enter Indonesia are frequently censored. Communist literature is prohibited.

Excepting one quasi-official daily newspaper which uses Chinese characters and claims a circulation of 120,000, Chinese language publications can neither be imported nor produced domestically. Chinese characters are routinely blotted out of foreign news photos and advertising. There are no laws against speaking Chinese, but the Government lays heavy stress on the learning and use of the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, to promote national unity. All school classes and most radio and television broadcasts employ Bahasa Indonesia.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Rights, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

Indonesia's Constitution gives Parliament the authority to prescribe limits on freedom of speech and press. In recent years, Parliament has helped create a body of law delimiting the rights of individuals and of the Government. Government departments and agencies, however, continue to exercise considerable discretionary authority in this area both through tradition and because of the absence of specific laws protecting individual rights.

Opposition groups are generally free to meet and formulate views, but they have difficulty disseminating their views publicly because of media reluctance to risk official disapproval or because of informal government instructions not to publish the opinions of or news about prominent opposition figures. Some opposition figures claim harassment by government agencies (telephones rendered inoperable, electricity cut, difficulty obtaining access to other government-provided services) and restrictions on their economic activities (e.g., refusal by government agencies to accept bids from companies in which they have an interest and pressure on private concerns not to do business with them).

While there were restrictions on academic inquiry during the 1982 election campaign, similar limits were not in effect during 1984. School faculties sometimes refrain from producing materials, including dissertations, which they believe might provoke government displeasures. Government officials occasionally stop publication or distribution of books regarded as critical of the Government or addressing sensitive subjects, such as human rights. Publishers also are unwilling to accept manuscripts dealing with controversial issues.

The press in Indonesia is largely privately owned. While espousing a "free" press, the Government also expects the media to be "responsible" by supporting national economic development goals and domestic stability. Publishers and journalists, recognizing what they perceive as the limits of permissibility, often exercise considerable "self-censorship."

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At the same time, the media is closely monitored, and editors routinely receive oral instructions from government officials about news which cannot be reported. There is a single, government-run television company, and private radio stations are required to use government-provided news reports. Editorials, however, do address sensitive issues, albeit gingerly, and stories are written so as to provide background about events which are not supposed to be reported.

The Government is sensitive to foreign press reports of internal Indonesian developments, particularly those related to security, East Timor and Irian Jaya. During 1984, two foreign wire service correspondents and two other journalists were advised their visas would not be extended, and they had to leave. Late in the year, a fifth foreign journalist was expelled before the expiration of his visa. No action was taken, however, to prevent replacements from entering the country to occupy the same positions.

During 1984, the Department of Information suspended publication licenses of three magazines. Two, accused of printing material which might increase ethnic tensions, closed and were not allowed to reopen. The third, a weekly, lost its publication permit for several weeks after an editorial which allegedly encouraged class conflict. Following an apology from the editor, the Department of Information allowed the magazine to reappear. Finally, a daily journal closed initially on order of Kopkamtib in March 1983, apparently for political reasons, has not had its license "unfrozen."

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Public assembly is freely permitted for social and ceremonial events and, as long as there is no perceived risk of violence, for political activities approved by the Government. However, regional and national meetings of virtually all organizations must have government permission. Youth groups concerned about requirements to accept "Pancasila" have experienced difficulties in obtaining such permission.

In June, the Government submitted to Parliament a bill regulating all "community organizations." The bill, which generated considerable public controversy, would require all organizations to obtain a license from the Government. The license could be withdrawn if the organization is found to engage in Marxist or other activities antithetical to the national ideology of Pancasila. Another controversial section would require Government authorization before organizations receive funds from any foreign donor. Passage of the bill is expected in 1985.

Indonesian labor is organized in a national federation (FBSI) composed of 21 national industrial unions, with a total membership of some 3 million out of a workforce of 65 million in which some 15 million persons are employed in the industrialized sector. FBSI is the only trade union legally permitted in Indonesia. Political activity by FBSI is forbidden. Nor is it permitted to organize civil servants or workers in government-owned enterprises and in major sectors of the economy declared as vital such as air transportation and oil. However, some professional organizations, such as those for teachers, do act as unions in some respects.

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Restrictions on FBSI's autonomy included the imposition of government appointees in many of its positions, requirement that its senior officials be active members of the government-sponsored Golkar organization and extensive government intervention in labor-management relations. However, FBSI is slowly becoming more effective in representing its members. The law requires government permission for strikes, which as a matter of practice is never given.

Indonesia has signed and ratified a number of International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions including those on the right to organize and bargain collectively and on forced labor. Government officials have made clear, however, that Indonesia's obligations under these conventions will not be allowed to interfere with "Pancasila" labor relations.

Indonesia was again asked at the 1984 ILO General Conference about forced labor and limitations on the employment rights of released political prisoners, and to provide information on forced labor. ILO concern about forced labor in Indonesia began in regard to political prisoners arrested in the 60's and early 70's (most of whom have now been released), but it now focuses on disputed claims by workers on remote plantations that they have been required to continue working and not been provided return fares after their contracts end. The claims are difficult to verify.

c. Freedom of Religion

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Although the Indonesian population is overwhelmingly Muslim, practice and teaching of other faiths is generally permitted.

Because the first tenet of Pancasila specifies belief in a supreme being, atheism is forbidden. Some animists in remote parts of Indonesia have reportedly been pressured to convert to Islam or Christianity in order to fulfill the requirement of belief in a supreme being. At the same time, mystic sects and beliefs are followed by many in the Indonesian elite. Several small Muslim sects and certain other religious groups accused of contravening widely accepted moral standards are banned by the Department of Religion. There are no legal bars to religious conversion, and conversions between faiths are common. Proselytizing, though, is seen as potentially disruptive and is discouraged. For this reason, informal restrictions on the activities of foreign missionaries, such as difficulty in obtaining or renewing visas or residence permits, have increased in some areas in recent years. However, missionary activities in other areas are relatively unimpeded.

Official holidays include Christian, Hindu, and Buddhist, as well as Muslim holy days. Indonesian Muslims, Christians and Buddhists maintain active links with coreligionists outside Indonesia. Travel to religious gatherings is permitted, and Muslims undertake the "Hajj" to Mecca without restriction.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

Movement within Indonesia generally is unrestricted. The Government requires permits to change residence in certain areas, primarily to control the further shift of population from rural to urban locations. Since 1958-59, ethnic Chinese

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have been denied the right to live in rural areas of Java (although the practical effect of the regulation is mitigated by the fact no such rural areas are more than 15 miles from a major town). Travel to certain regions, including most of Eastern Indonesia, requires a special permit. There are also restrictions on movement to and within East Timor and Irian Jaya. Former political detainees associated with the abortive 1965 coup attempt are required to notify authorities of travel away from their homes. Members or alleged supporters of the Indonesian Communist Party outside Indonesia have not been allowed to return, except on a case-by-case basis.

Emigration is unrestricted except that, since the 1976 integration of East Timor into Indonesia, authorities have closely controlled emigration and repatriation of former Portuguese subjects. Through 1983 and early 1984 officially sanctioned emigration from East Timor continued at a brisk pace and, by mid-1984, nearly all of the persons who had registered for repatriation or family reunion were permitted to depart.

Under its humane refugee policy, Indonesia has given first asylum to over 88,000 Indochinese refugees since 1975. In cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Government of Indonesia has also provided one of the region's two refugee processing centers, where Indochina refugees who have landed in Indonesia as well as those from other first asylum countries are given training to prepare them for permanent resettlement in other countries.

In early 1984, as a result of security disturbances in areas near the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border, approximately 10,000 Indonesians crossed the border. They apparently were prompted by warnings of wide disturbances from insurgent elements and a desire to move away from areas of possible military operations. The two Governments initiated discussions for return of the border crossers immediately, and by the end of 1984 initial steps for repatriation were underway.

Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

Indonesia's government has its authority concentrated in a small group of active duty and retired military officers and civilian technocrats. President Soeharto is the decisive political figure. The Parliament and the political parties have little ability to influence government decisions.

The Parliament is elected by all adult citizens except active duty members of the armed forces and convicted criminals serving in prison. Though the military is not permitted to vote, 96 out of 460 seats in Parliament are reserved for appointed members to represent its interests. Elections for Parliament are held every five years.

The President is elected by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which consists of Parliament plus an equal number of appointed members and sits in a special session every five years.

Parliament considers laws presented to it by government departments and agencies and does not draft laws on its own.

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Although bills are often changed slightly, little significant change or revision occurs during parliamentary consideration. Usually Parliament works on the basis of consensus and votes are less important than consultations during committee consideration of a bill.

A 1975 law limits the number of political parties to three: a Muslim party made up of four former Muslim political parties; an association of former Nationalist and Christian parties; and the government-sponsored Golkar. In three national elections since 1971, Golkar has won each time with more than 60 percent of the vote. Civil servants and their families are expected to vote for Golkar, and support for Golkar at the local level often results in additional government resources being devoted to development projects in the area.

The two political parties and Golkar are prohibited from organizing and operating below the district level except during election campaigns. Critics contend this system gives Golkar an advantage, since its civil service members have constant access to small towns and villages because of their official duties. The Indonesian Communist Party and a formerly powerful Muslim party linked with separatist rebellions in the later 1950's are specifically banned. Members of the former and many leaders of the latter are not allowed to run for office or to play active political roles.

An informal opposition group formed in 1980 and known as the "Petition of 50" group, consisting of retired military officers, some prominent Muslims and former student activists, continues its efforts to exert political influence by circulating "statements of concern" and "white papers" critical of government actions and leaders. In a related area, sermon givers in mosques are permitted to criticize government policies in their sermons as long as they do not encourage disruption of public order.

Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Non-governmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

The Government considers outside investigations of alleged violations of human rights to be interference in its internal affairs. Amnesty International representatives, for example, are refused official access to Indonesia because of the organization's past criticism of the Government and the Government's belief it is biased. There is no local chapter of Amnesty International, although individual citizens may have memberships.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a resident delegate in Jakarta heading its Southeast Asia Division. The ICRC, in conjunction with the Indonesian Red Cross, is engaged in a range of programs in East Timor. These include tracing, delivery of family messages, repatriation, and a nutrition and health services program for displaced persons on Atauro Island. The ICRC has made known its willingness to help resettle Atauro Island detainees to the main island and to provide relief assistance if necessary. The provincial government has taken responsibility for these activities.

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A number of domestic organizations are concerned with human rights. The Department of Justice has an agency charged with the drafting of legal codes to replace the colonial laws still in effect. This agency also has responsibility for the establishment of legal documentation facilities and for programs to inform citizens of their legal rights. In addition to these government activities, private groups associated with mosques and churches are involved in providing legal counseling services. The trial lawyers association, Peradin, provides some legal services free to the disadvantaged. Some groups have expressed concern that provisions of the pending law on community organizations could affect the independence of human rights organizations in the future.

There are private legal aid organizations which contest human rights violations by defending or representing aggrieved parties in court and by stimulating press attention and discussion. One of these was a leading critic of the "mysterious killings" campaign. Several took a prominent role in defending persons charged in connection with rioting in Jakarta in September. These private legal aid organizations have also established offices in many larger Indonesian cities and are looking to extend services to rural and remote areas. One also continues to prepare annual reports on human rights in Indonesia. Although no full report has been published since 1982, a summary statement for 1984 appeared in several newspapers in connection with Human Rights Day on December 10.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL SITUATION

The fifth principle of Pancasila, social justice, is interpreted to mean that the basic human needs of all Indonesians should be satisfied without discrimination. In addition, the three "pillars" of President Soeharto's "New Order" Government have been economic development, stability, and equity.

Government measures in early 1983 to counteract the effect of worldwide economic recession resulted in a higher than anticipated growth rate for 1983 and the prospect of a 4.5 percent real growth rate in 1984. The World Bank estimated per capita gross national product at \$584 in 1982. Following the March 1983 devaluation of the rupiah, per capita income fell below \$500, but is estimated at \$580 for 1984. The World Bank estimated 26 percent of the urban population and 44 percent of the rural population was below the absolute poverty level in 1980, a sharp drop since 1970.

The fifth most populous country in the world and largest nation in Southeast Asia, Indonesia had an estimated population in 1984 of 169,442,000. Population pressures are especially great on the islands of Java, Bali, and Madura, even though the population growth rate is estimated at only two percent. Infant mortality rates improved to 91 per 1,000 live births in 1984. Likewise, life expectancy at birth rose to 54 years in 1984, a significant increase since 1970.

Indonesian women generally enjoy a high degree of economic and social freedom, and there is significant cultural latitude for women's participation in public life. Women occupy important mid-level positions in the civil service, educational institutions, labor unions, the military, the professions, private business, and Parliament. The Cabinet named in

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1983 includes two women: the Minister of State for Women's Affairs and the Minister for Social Affairs. Although legislation guarantees women equal treatment, women seldom receive equal pay for equal work. In addition to government-sponsored women's organizations in which membership and participation are mandatory, there are several voluntary, private groups which work to advance women's legal, economic and political rights. Chief among these is Kowani (Congress of Indonesian Women), an umbrella for some 55 women's groups.

Ethnic Chinese are pressured to adopt Indonesian customs and take Indonesian names. While they are also encouraged to become citizens, some Chinese find legal avenues to citizenship blocked or are discouraged by the time-consuming and expensive task of obtaining citizenship documents. Government regulations prohibit the operation of all-Chinese schools and institutions of higher learning, teaching in Chinese languages, the formation of exclusively Chinese cultural groups in trade associations, and the use of Chinese characters on sign boards or in publications. However, social and religious groups which are, in effect, all Chinese are not proscribed and do exist.

By 1981, virtually all primary school-age children were enrolled in schools, although the Government had difficulty recruiting and keeping teachers for schools in isolated areas. In 1984, the President announced compulsory education through primary grades and encouraged wealthy Indonesians to "adopt" poorer students and help them pay for schooling. The World Bank estimates that as of 1971 total adult literacy stood at 57 percent (69 percent of men and 45 percent of women; 77 percent of urban and 52 percent of rural dwellers). According to the 1980 Indonesian Government census, 72 percent of the population over 10 years of age could read and write (78.8 percent of men and 61.4 percent of women; 83.8 percent of the urban population and 65.7 percent of the rural population).

Agricultural output has increased significantly in recent years, about 3.8 percent per annum. 1984 was particularly remarkable for increased food production after the preceding two years when drought conditions hurt government efforts to reach self-sufficiency in rice production. Partly as a result of improving output, the percentage of caloric supply available for consumption relative to nutritional requirements was 110 in 1981, according to World Bank figures. For the first time since independence Indonesia was self-sufficient in rice in 1984.

Community health standards remain low, despite intensive government efforts to train doctors and other health specialists and to provide medical facilities and supplies. Tuberculosis, mosquito-borne diseases, including malaria, and skin disease are endemic. In 1981, 23 percent of the population (40 percent in urban areas and 18 percent in rural areas) had access to safe water.

**U.S.OVERSEAS -LOANS AND GRANTS- OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATION
(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)**

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

	1982	1983	1984
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	91.1	111.4	116.2
LOANS.....	59.1	85.3	90.8
GRANTS.....	32.0	26.1	25.4
A.AID	67.5	71.8	74.7
LOANS.....	43.3	53.8	54.8
GRANTS.....	24.2	18.0	19.9
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)...	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	23.6	39.6	41.5
LOANS.....	15.8	31.5	36.0
GRANTS.....	7.8	8.1	5.5
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	15.8	31.5	36.0
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	15.8	31.5	36.0
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	0.0	0.0	0.0
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	7.8	8.1	5.5
E.RELIEF.EC.DEV & WFP.	3.1	3.6	1.2
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY....	4.7	4.5	4.3
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEACE CORPS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARCOTICS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	42.2	27.4	47.4
LOANS.....	40.0	25.0	45.0
GRANTS.....	2.2	2.4	2.4
A.MAP GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.CREDIT FINANCING....	40.0	25.0	45.0
C.INTL MIL.ED.TRNG....	2.2	2.4	2.4
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.0	0.0	0.0
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
III.TOTAL ECON. & MIL...	133.3	138.8	163.6
LOANS.....	99.1	110.3	135.8
GRANTS.....	34.2	28.5	27.8
OTHER US LOANS.....	396.0	77.4	0.0
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	396.0	77.4	0.0
ALL OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

	1982	1983	1984	1946-84
TOTAL.....	1394.2	1623.7	1563.5	10930.6
IBRD	926.1	1329.9	1033.4	7033.4
IFC	4.3	25.0	7.1	167.0
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	931.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	451.8	264.0	523.0	2594.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDP	12.0	4.8	0.0	109.3
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0